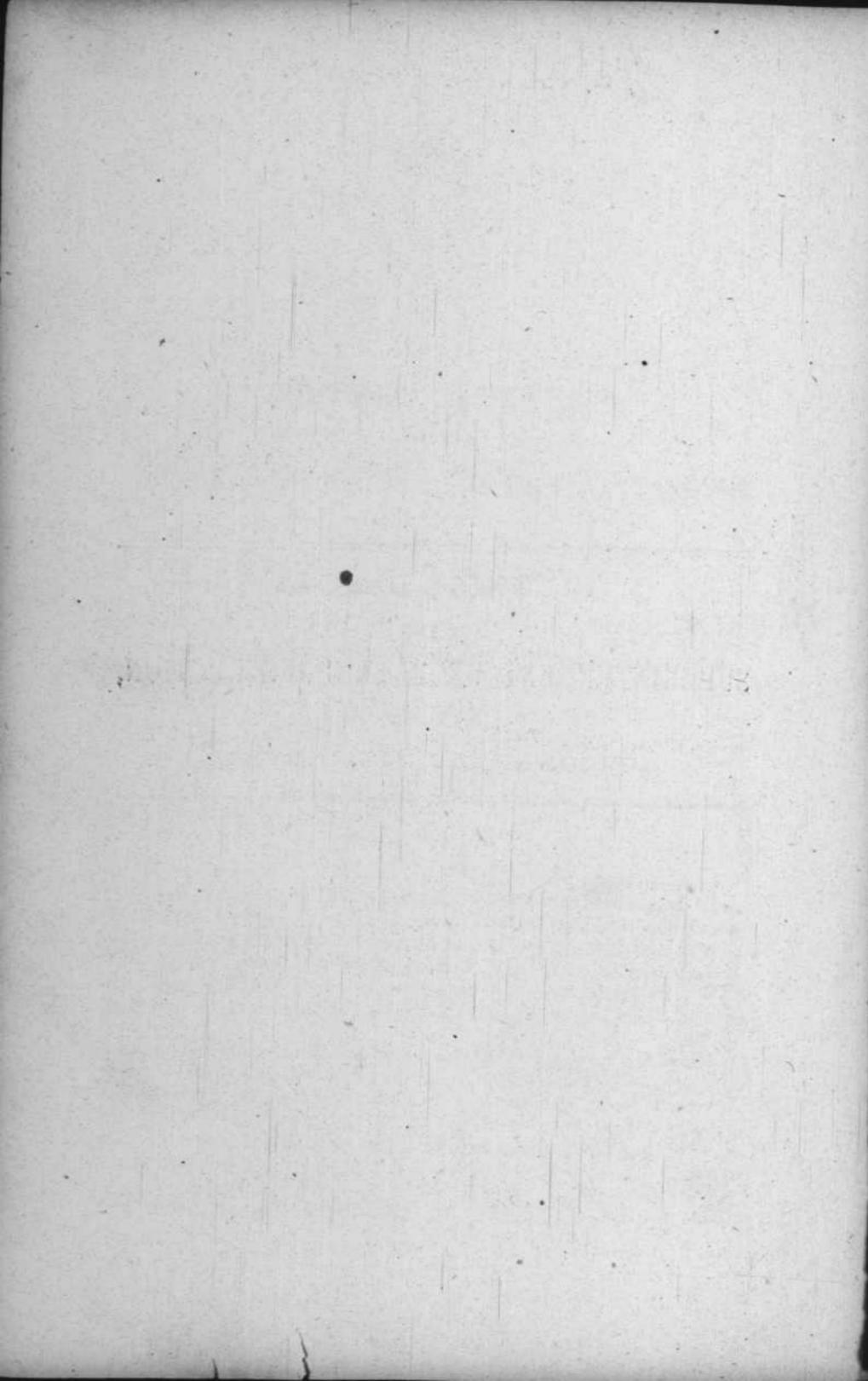

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
FOR THE
SCHOOL YEARS 1885 AND 1886.



BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 31, 1886. }

To His Excellency, Edward A. Perry, Governor of Florida:

SIR:—In obedience to the requirements of the law prescribing my duties as Superintendent of Public Instruction, I here-with have the honor to render my report of the work of the Department of Education for the years 1885 and 1886.

I am, your Excellency,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. RUSSELL.

I can heartily congratulate the people of Florida upon the growth and advancement made in the Public School System in the State, not only in numbers of schools, the attendance of pupils, and interest on the part of the people everywhere, but also upon the excellency of the work done, the increased efficiency of the teachers, coupled with a most laudable ambition on their part to excel in everything that tends to make up a real teacher.

Much of this growth, advancement and efficiency, and excellent result, is the outcome of the liberal provision made by our law-makers for the support and maintenance of all the machinery of our system.

I feel assured that no urging on my part in the face of the results—the universal demand of the people everywhere for more and still better schools and teachers—is necessary to continue the liberal action on the part of the Legislature which

has characterized the past, or even to increase the appropriations, if found compatible with the ability and needs of the people.

In accordance with the act of the Legislature making an appropriation for holding Teachers' Institutes, I proceeded to organize and conduct the same for the year 1885 as follows:

Having employed Professors H. N. Felkel and John A. Graham, as principals, and Mrs. Helen B. Webster and Mrs. H. K. Ingram, assistants, I called institutes in the following counties, beginning March 17th, 1885: St. Johns, Orange, Duval and Clay together, Lafayette, Santa Rosa, Madison, Polk, Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Jefferson, Gadsden, Leon, Holmes, Walton and Marion. These institutes were well attended by both teachers and parents and citizens, who manifested deep interest, and by the holding of which four hundred and ninety-seven teachers were brought under the influence and instruction of instructors whose life work it has been to prepare the mind for the great work of teaching the youth of our land. New and approved methods of instruction have been imparted to our teachers; free and full intercourse and discussion has been enjoyed and utilized, while we have labored to be intensely practical and thorough. We have earnestly tried to teach how to teach, recognizing the fact that with the children of the poor, especially, the school-room and the instruction given in it must be made intensely practical, using to the very best advantage the time of these children. I was present at each of these institutes, doing all in my power to add interest and increase their influence for good; while besides these counties, I visited and addressed the people and teachers during the year in Columbia, Baker, Franklin, Sumter and Escambia, thus visiting and addressing the people in twenty of the counties.

GROWTH OF INTEREST.

Regarding the growth of interest in the public schools, I beg to call your attention to the increase in the number of schools, and the number of children enrolled and in daily average attendance.

INCREASE OF SCHOOLS.

The number of public schools in operation for the year ending September 30th, 1884, was 1,504; the number in operation for the school year ending September 30th, 1885, was 1,724, being an increase of 220 schools for the year.

INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE.

The number of total school attendance for the year ending September 30th, 1884, was 58,311, the number for the year

ending September 30th, 1885, was 62,327, being an increase of 4,018 in the total attendance of pupils for the year 1885.

The daily average attendance for the year ending September 30th, 1884, was 35,881, the daily average attendance for the year ending September 30th, 1885, was 45,850, making an increase in daily average attendance of 9,979 pupils.

PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT IN ATTENDANCE.

The number of school children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, (which is the school age by law) according to the school census taken in the year 1884, was 66,798. Of these, by the annual reports of the County Superintendents, there were enrolled for attendance upon the schools for the year ending September 30th, 1885, 62,327, and in daily average attendance 45,850, a percentage of enrollment and daily attendance equal to any State in the Union as reported from the educational departments. The reports of the County Superintendents of amounts taxed the counties, together with the State tax of one mill, and the Common School Fund, there is raised and expended for public schools alone, outside of the Seminaries, Normal Schools and State College (approximate) \$335,000, (three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars,) making a per capita cost of education for all the school children of lawful age, per year, of \$5.01, and a cost of \$5.37 for each child enrolled, and a cost of \$7.35 for each child in daily average attendance upon the schools.

1886.

I am happy to be able to state that this increase, growth and interest, has not abated during the year 1886, but that throughout the State, in every county, there is organization, interest and advancement. Teachers are more alive to their work, recognizing that the day for the "old school master, with his green spectacles, and buckhorn handled cane and birchen rod," has passed, and the day for real teachers has come, that thought and reason are involved, and that the best workers, with the best moral and mental results are they whom the people will select for the instruction and training of their children in the school. Parents and guardians have awakened to a much deeper interest in the school, and have come to recognize their duty and relation to it in a broader and more liberal sense, and are throwing their influence in its behalf by visitation and investigation, thus encouraging both teacher and pupil.

The increase in the number of schools has been very gratifying, as well as the increase in enrollment and attendance, and is as follows:

Number of schools September 30th, 1884, 1,504 ; September 30th, 1885, 1,724, and for September 30th, 1886, 1,919, making an increase in the number of schools for 1886 over 1885, 195 schools, and over 1884, 415 schools.

As will be seen above, the total school attendance for 1885 was 62,327. For the year 1886 it was 70,997, an increase of 8,670 in the total attendance.

Realizing all this, I determined, if possible, to make our institutes for the year 1886 still more enthusiastic, instructive and useful, and to bring the people out to witness and enjoy our work.

I called and organized institutes in the following counties: In Duval for colored teachers of East Florida; and for white teachers in Suwannee; in Jefferson and Madison combined; in Washington and Jackson combined; in Liberty; and Hillsborough; Sumter; Putnam; Escambia, with Santa Rosa and Walton combined; and Alachua and Levy combined. Each of these institutes were well attended, and decided interest manifested, while I have every reason to believe very much good was done. Wherever these institutes were held the people attended throughout the session, and were very much interested and pleased.

I also attended the Volusia County Convention, assembled at DeLand, and found a most earnest and highly qualified corps of teachers, and had the pleasure and honor of addressing them in their association, and the people also assembled in one of the largest churches.

The expense of these institutes for the years 1885 and 1886 has been as follows:

Twenty-eight county institutes in session one and two weeks, as circumstances warranted, \$3,760.54. By referring to the Comptroller's report you will discover that the amount of \$2,473.54 has been drawn against the fund appropriated by the Legislature of 1885 for the years 1885 and 1886, less the expense of the institutes by \$1,287.00, which amount has been paid with the balance in my hands given by the Trustees of the Peabody Fund in 1884, which has been applied in accordance with instructions from Dr. Curry, late general agent of that fund, a report of which was made to him; vouchers for the amount of State appropriation expended are in this office for examination.

I also gave the following amounts to the schools named, assisting them to advance their grade and scope of work, the citizens of each locality exhibiting a laudable liberality and

enterprise in their school work and the schools entirely open and free to all children :

To the Peabody School at Lake City.....	\$200.00
To the Public School at Monticello.....	150.00
To the Public School at Apalachicola.....	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$450.00

Receipts for these amounts are on file in this office ; they were given for the year 1885. The Peabody Fund was withdrawn by the trustees at their session of 1885.

In the conduct and management of these institutes, their expense has been greatly reduced and the cost made almost nominal when compared with the cost of Teachers' Institutes in other States, by the liberality and economy of the instructors employed, who have enjoyed the best advantages for normal work and who proved themselves earnest and effective workers, and the very great liberality of the various railroads and lines of steamers, who have always most liberally responded to any request I have made in reference to school work, reducing fare fifty per cent. to all teachers and school workers, and in some instances actually giving wider publication of the time, occasion and place, than I have been able to do. Specially among these have been the P. & A. F. R. & N., the Florida Southern and the S. F. R. R., the De Bary-Baya and People's lines of steamers. Their contribution to the school work has been in this way munificent.

Before leaving the subject of institutes, I desire to state that in February, 1886, through the enterprise and liberality of the Florida Chautauqua, at DeFuniak Springs, Walton county, and every railroad and line of steamers in the State, I was enabled to assemble the first State Teachers' Institute, and the first Convention of County Superintendents ever held in the State.

The railroads and steamers had reduced the rate of travel to all teachers and school officers and workers to the nominal figure of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) cent per mile, and accommodations, while at DeFuniak, arranged for by the Chautauqua Association at a very low figure, by which I felt warranted in calling both the institute and convention, which brought together 345 teachers, and the superintendents from a majority of the counties.

We were supplied with lecturers from among the foremost educators of the country, both male and female, and the entire time during the forenoon of each day for one week was freely surrendered to the institute. I am sure I cannot write too fully of the good results; the county superintendents counselled together and formulated plans for future action, teachers became acquainted and caught new ideas, a State Teachers' Association was formed and regularly organized, and the be-

neficial influences of this State Institute have been patent throughout the year from that time to this.

Before the Legislature shall have assembled in 1887, this grand opportunity will have been repeated through the generous liberality of the same parties, with, I have no doubt, much larger results and greater benefits than in 1886.

In compliance with the act of the Legislature, Normal Departments have been regularly and efficiently conducted in both East and West Seminaries, from which have passed and entered the field many among our most successful young teachers. I beg to refer your Excellency to the report of each of these Seminaries to be found on file in this office.

I have also organized and conducted a Normal School for colored teachers at Tallahassee and at Gainesville, both for the years 1885 and 1886, continuing two months each. In the conduct of these schools I have sought to obtain good instructors, and employed Mr. W. N. Sheats, Mr. J. C. Waters, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Maddox and Mrs. Ingram at Gainesville, and Profs. Felkel, Graham and Merz at Tallahassee.

We have labored to make these Normal Schools absolutely practical in every sense, laboring to teach these *teachers how to teach* the children under their care, to inspire them with a proper ambition, and to impress them with the importance of the work in which they are engaged.

The cost of these Normals have been as follows:

1885. East Florida Seminary	\$750 00
1885. West Florida Seminary.....	750 00
1885. Normal Colored School at Gainesville {	817 25
1885. Normal Colored School at Tallahassee }	
 Total Normal expense, 1885.....	 \$2,317 25
 1886. East Florida Seminary.....	 \$750 00
1886. West Florida Seminary.....	750 00
1886. Normal Colored School at Gainesville {	1,088 89
1886. Normal Colored School at Tallahassee }	
 Total Normal expense.....	 \$2,588 89

There were in attendance upon these Normal Schools for colored teachers, at Gainesville, 49 students for 1885 and 70 for 1886, and at Tallahassee 47 for 1885 and 71 for 1886, making a total of two hundred and thirty-seven (237) students, having a full course of two months Normal instruction. I am pleased to say all these persons were deeply interested and studious, evidently trying to take in all that was possible to them. Those only were given certificates, as the law directs, who passed the examination required, fully up to the mark.

SEMINARIES.

Both of the seminaries are well organized, have a full corps of excellent instructors, and are designed to impart a thorough academic course of instruction. As already remarked, they have each a Normal department in which very good work is done. It has been my duty and pleasure to visit both, and to see as full instruction given in these departments as at any place it has been my pleasure to visit. It is true these Seminaries have not the facilities that many Normal schools have, but they have excellent workers and produce good results.

In them young men and women who do not wish the regular academic course, but being qualified educationally and morally, may enter and take the full Normal course without charge, which provision is the result of the appropriation made by the Legislature.

The reports made by the presidents of these Seminaries exhibit a very satisfactory state of progress, as to increase in attendance, the deportment of the pupils, the discipline and advance of the school, and are on file in this office for examination.

DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTE.

This very important institution for the blind and deaf mutes of the State, has been regularly at work since its first opening in December 1884, and is doing a work for these unfortunate ones, upon which doubtless God looks with approbation, and surely all good men and women throughout the State will commend. As yet we have not been able to secure the presence of the number accounted for in the census of 1880, but the number has steadily while slowly increased. It is simply wonderful how these afflicted children and young persons take instruction, and with what enthusiasm they pursue it. Excellent accommodation, both as to sleeping apartments, food and clothing is provided, with a view, however, to strict economy and the care of their health and morals.

For the number of pupils, the cost of operating the institution, both for the years 1885 and 1886, I have the honor to refer you to the report of the Principal, Mr. Park Terrell, below:

To the Board of Managers of the Blind and Deaf Mute Institute:

GENTLEMEN: It now becomes my pleasant duty to present to you the FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE FLORIDA BLIND AND DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

The period covered by this report has been one of prosperity for our infant institute, and, at the close of this second year, the outlook is very encouraging.

Yet I would call your attention to the fact that but a comparatively small per cent. of the deaf and the blind children of the State are within our walls. The principal reason for this is that under our present laws the attendance of pupils entirely depends on the desire of their parents and guardians to have them educated, as well as on their ability to pay their traveling expenses to and from the institute.

The apathy with which many parents regard the question of their children's education is appalling.

And as it is an acknowledged fact that every uneducated blind or deaf person is practically a pauper; and, in the case of the deaf, without moral responsibility, it becomes the duty of the State for its own protection, if from no other motive, to enact laws requiring parents and guardians of such children to allow them to attend the institute or otherwise provide for their education. And, further, the State should employ an agent who should canvass the entire State and see that every blind or deaf child is receiving educational advantages, and where it is found that their education is being neglected, conduct them to the institute.

The managers of several of the principal transportation lines have assured me that they will gladly furnish to the State tickets for the children at one-half regular rates.

This matter is not at all analogous to that of making attendance at the public schools compulsory, for the average child who is possessed of all his faculties can make his way in the world in an humble sphere without the knowledge ordinarily obtained at school, but the blind or deaf child is wholly dependent for his livelihood on the trade which can only be learned at a school specially adapted to his peculiar needs.

The question is one of the gravest importance, and on the action of your honorable board and the State Legislature with regard to it not only depends the mental and physical training, but the moral salvation of over four score of the afflicted children of our fair State.

CHANGES.

Mr. T. H. Coleman, who was elected teacher at the organization of the school, resigned the following June.

Miss Kate King, who was appointed in June, 1885, acceptably performed her duties as teacher until forced to resign on account of ill health. She left us in February, 1886, since when Mrs. R. K. Terrell has been my only assistant. Our first matron, Mrs. M. D. Taylor, resigned in March 1886, and was succeeded by Miss E. M. Eppes.

ATTENDANCE.

On our records are the names of fifteen pupils, twelve deaf and three blind. The average daily attendance for the two years has been ten.

I have received several applications from parents who express a desire to send their children when our number shall be sufficient to warrant the employment of a "care taker," who shall sleep in the girls' dormitory, and have charge of the younger pupils out of school hours. I believe that our attendance next year will necessitate the appointment of an assistant matron, who shall be competent to take charge of a class in cooking and sewing room, as well as have charge of the girls' dormitory.

IN THE CLASS-ROOM.

The work of the school-room has been very gratifying to parents and teachers. The children who came to us eighteen months ago without the knowledge of a single word, can now express their thoughts in intelligible, though, of course, imperfect English.

Where it is possible articulate speech is used instead of signs or spelling.

It is found that all the deaf children of average intelligence, make rapid progress in lip-reading, and it is expected that all of our graduates will be able to understand an ordinary spoken conversation by watching the lips of the speaker.

FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

I have received several applications for admission from the parents and friends of feeble minded children.

This class is much larger than that of either the deaf or the blind.

While we cannot admit them to our school, I feel it my duty to report that such are seeking enlightenment. The institutions in other States for this class are doing a grand work in developing the feeble intellects of such children, in many instances sufficient to render them self-supporting.

HEALTH.

The health of our pupils has been uniformly good, most of the charges for medical attendance being on account of children who came to us in feeble condition, owing to an insufficiency of nourishing food at their homes.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the Institute for the two years have been, in round numbers, as follows:

For current expenses.....	\$2,460 00
For salaries and Wages.....	4,616 00
For repairs, etc.....	100 00
For medical attendance and drugs.....	40 00
For traveling expenses.....	75 00

Total..... \$7,291 00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Thanks are due to the following-named transportation companies for free transportation for myself, and for half-fare rates for children: Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River R. R. Co.; Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West R. R. Co.; People's Line of Steamers; DeBary-Baya Line of Steamers; Florida Railway and Navigation Co.; Florida Southern R. R. Co.; South Florida R. R. Co.; Savannah, Florida and Western R. R. Co.; St. Augustine and Palatka R. R. Co., and St. Johns Railway Co.

The following-named publications have been received free of charge:

Florida Times-Union (daily).....	published at Jacksonville, Fla.
Florida Herald "	" "
Church and Home.....	" " "
St. Johns Weekly.....	St. Augustine, Fla.
Mute's Chronicle.....	Columbus, O.
Deaf-Mute Voice.....	Jackson, Miss.
Deaf-Mute Bulletin.....	Frederick, Md.
Mute's Companion.....	Faribault, Minn.
Silent Observer.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Mute Ranger.....	Dallas, Texas.
Kansas Star.....	Olathe, Kan.
The Tablet.....	Romney, W. Va.
Deaf-Mute Times.....	Delavan, Wis.

Respectfully submitted,

PARK TERRELL, Principal.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., January 1, 1887.

FLORIDA STATE AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This State institution is steadily progressing in usefulness and in the appreciation and approval of the people. With the appropriation made by the Legislature, amounting to \$10,000, a large and commodious dormitory and dining hall has been erected on the College grounds for the accommodation of the students and faculty, while the College grounds have been enclosed with a handsome and substantial iron fence, and planted with shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The laboratory has been more largely supplied, and it may be said the

College is now well equipped for its initial work, affording all our young men, who may desire, a most excellent opportunity for a classical and finished education at a very small cost. I take pleasure in referring to the report made by the President, A. Q. Holladay.

All over our country—in every State—the people and educators are moving in the direction of industrial schools (tool-craft schools), where our young men may be taught a knowledge of the useful and valuable trades, as well as how to use the tools employed in them.

The professions are overflowing; the rear side of the counters everywhere is crowded. The impractically educated man is to be seen in every neighborhood, while the broad fields and useful trades, highly honorable, and which, as American people, we largely need, are loudly calling for our young men and women to enter them and pursue life in their channels. I most earnestly urge the establishment of such a school, upon a large scale, for the youth of Florida, and suggest, as an excellent place and opportunity for its establishment, the site of the State College, to be connected with it in its operations.

The opening of such an industrial school in this State I know would be hailed with delight and approbation in all its parts by all its people. We of the South are almost entirely dependent upon men of other States for our architecture, building, machinery, and, indeed, almost everything in this line. The old manner of years past of apprenticeship to acquire a knowledge of these trades became repugnant to both parents and youth, until it is now a rare thing to see a boy learning a trade as an apprentice, and therefore we are not producing the artisans and mechanics our rapid growth and progress demands.

I would most earnestly urge the Legislature to instruct the State Board of Education to formulate some plan for initiatory steps in industrial training in the Public Schools of the State, wherever at all practical, especially in the cities, towns and villages, in order that a taste may be cultivated from the very beginning for this tool-craft training. It would meet a great want. Since I have dared to suggest the connection of this technological school with our State College, I beg pardon for quoting from an admirable address delivered by Dr. A. G. Haygood before the alumni of Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., on the occasion of commencement exercises, June, 1886, which discussed this question so fully I think it will be valuable here:

“WHAT A COLLEGE IS FOR.”

“The sum of the matter is, the highest culture is not the chief end of a college. Few are capable of it, few need it,

few receive it. The chief end of a college is to fit in the best way the most men and women to be and to do what nature gave them talent for.

"For one, I do rejoice that Emory College gives signs of liberalization—that is, of growth. I rejoice in its A. B. course, and I will rejoice in its scientific course when it has a full chance to breathe and grow. I rejoice in the business course the college offers to young men seeking a training. I rejoice in the new school of technology, or tool-craft, if the Saxon form of speech be allowed. I have heard of one young man who, by abounding grace, squeezed through the A. B. course, expressing pleasure that he got through before they introduced 'a blacksmith shop at Emory.' If the college may be pardoned for certifying his mastery in the languages, the higher mathematics and the arts, he may well forgive the college for her new departure in teaching men the mechanic arts.

"But his sneer is noteworthy because it is an echo. It gives semi-articulate voice to the bad sentiment so prevalent among our white people who can live without working with their hands—a sentiment that breeds discontent and a certain shame in those who do labor with their hands. There is not, as I see Southern life, a more hurtful and vicious sentiment common among us than the feeling indicated by the young man's sneer at the 'blacksmith shop.' It is more common among us than other civilized people, it is a part of the curse of slavery upon white people. It explains the rush of our young men to the cities to secure cheap clerkships, it explains the common unrest of our young men on the farms.

"The school of technology is a living protest against this folly, this revolt against the divine law of labor. The new school is better than a thousand speeches on the dignity of labor. The whistle of its engine is the proclamation, morning, noon and evening, of a new and better time."

I earnestly trust the Legislature will give the consideration to this subject it so much deserves, also the matter recommended in my report to the Legislature of 1885, in reference to the establishment of a Reformatory Industrial Farm and School for the commitment and reformation of vagrant and vicious youth, who are found in cities, towns and villages throughout the State, a growing evil at present unstinted in its growth, and which threatens a terrible future.

Below will be found a report of the condition of the college and its work. I fully endorse the suggestion of the president in regard to a change of name and making this college the nucleus of a coming University of the State; the enlisting of Dr. J. Kost in this great work will bring more enthusiasm and long experience than almost any other step which could be taken at

present. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Board of Trustees, at their annual session, June, 1886, at Lake City :

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Florida Agricultural College believe that the educational interests of this State would be advanced and furthered by the consolidation of the Agricultural College and the Florida University, under the name of the University of Florida and Agricultural College, and that we recommend the same.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
LAKE CITY, Fla., February 18, 1887. }

Hon. A. J. Russell, President Board of Trustees :

DEAR SIR:—With the close of the winter term of this session, I beg to present a brief report of our work, condition and prospects.

In the lowest class we have taken the students through a pretty thorough course of Physical Geography, United States History, Arithmetic and English Grammar.

In the intermediate class the course has been the Elements of Physics, Greens' History of the English People, Algebra, and the first books of Plain Geometry, the Structure of the English Language and its derivation, with Higher Arithmetic and Latin Primer.

In the senior class, Geometry, Cæsar (in Latin), Classic History, that of Greece, Higher Physics, with laboratory work, and with such of this class as are up to Freshman work, Virgil (in Latin), and Greek, for ancient languages, and French for modern, has been the five months course.

In general the work has been fairly well done.

In the military part of our work, the instruction follows Up-tions' Tactics revised, 1884. The ground gone over will, of course for this entire session, be the "school of the soldier" and the "school of the company." In these they are now being carefully drilled, and the general improvement in bearing is very marked.

Byaonet exercise can be given to but a few cadets, and a few of them are too small to handle the guns with ease. Another year, skirmish drill will be taken up, and if the number of students will permit, as is our expectation, a battalion will be formed.

Our matriculates for the current term have so far numbered thirty-eight. I presume there will be yet during the coming term a few additions to our number, running over forty.

In addition to the usual routine of college work, we have adopted the plan of having all the students gather in one of the college rooms for *two hours* every afternoon, except on

Fridays, for study under the eye of the commandant, and so far the discipline seems to produce a fine effect.

The college is in better condition than I have ever before seen it, allowing for all adverse circumstances, and I think its prospects brighter in every respect.

During the past summer I visited many parts of South and East Florida, as directed by the Board, for the purpose of making the institution known and acquiring friends for it. I found in many quarters a prejudice against the name "Agricultural College," and a belief that our chief work here was to instruct boys in hoeing, ploughing, seeding, &c. It was surprisingly difficult for me to remove this impression from the minds of many worthy and otherwise intelligent citizens.

I am, therefore, led to the conclusion that the change of name heretofore discussed, viz:

From "State Agricultural College of Florida" to "University of Florida, and State Agricultural College," (or State Industrial College,) will be most acceptable to the public and enlist a larger measure of popular support.

In conclusion I would state that outside of his regular college work, the Professor of Physics, Dr. J. M. Pickel, has been for sometime largely occupied with the analyzing of minerals and soils, in connection with the Geological Survey of the State of Florida, by Chancellor Kost, and I feel certain that his work in this behalf will prove both interesting and valuable in illustrating and developing the industrial resources of our fair and growing commonwealth.

I have the honor to be very respectfully yours,

ALEX. Q. HOLLADAY,
President S. A. College of Florida.

ARBOR DAY—1886.

Immediately upon the issue of your proclamation setting apart February 9th, 1886, as Arbor Day, I wrote each County Superintendent in the State, urging upon him and the Boards of Public Instruction to at once begin work in relation to suitable exercises, and to make the observance of the day as nearly universal as possible, suggesting proper exercises, involving valuable lessons of reverence, patriotism, and material good.

As a result the day was enthusiastically observed in seventeen of the counties. Native trees, shrubs and vines were planted in many of the school lots, and upon the grounds of the State College and Seminaries. The report of the number of trees planted was not as complete as I desired, but I can reasonably fix the number at twenty thousand.

Not only were the school lots thus planted with trees, but

several towns by ordinance compelled the planting of them in streets and lanes. Many hitherto neglected church yards were cleaned up, and shade trees and beautiful hardy shrubs were planted and tended, and are now things of beauty and pleasure in and around these sacred places. The silent cities of our dead came under this new inspiration and were freshly adorned with living green, with sturdy trees and beautiful flowers, all of which are now speaking to the living in a language at the same time ennobling and instructive.

Over and above all the physical good resulting from these annual tree plantings, comes the excellent lessons of patriotism taught by the very contact—the doing something of permanent good for others who shall come in the distant future generations unborn. As an illustration of the patriotic thought, born of the occasion, I will state that hundreds of the trees planted were named for our distinguished President, Cleveland, and⁸ your honored self; also many distinguished citizens of the past and present. And I learn since that these trees are remembered and pointed out to visitors as the Cleveland tree, the Perry tree, etc.

The number of schools reported by the Superintendents of the counties participating as above is 379, while the number of children entering heartily and gladly into the exercise is 19,186. In addition to these, large numbers of parents, friends and visitors were present. Thus will be seen the readiness with which the people of Florida, and especially her children, embrace any suggestion for good from those set up over them, for only thirty days' notice was given setting apart the day which produced such large results.

The hearty approval and appreciation of the movement by the people and school officers and teachers and children everywhere is most gratifying, while the hope is expressed on all sides that the observance of the day, with its objects, may be made perpetual, so that the happy, useful gatherings and work of love may be permanently fixed with the people of the State.

For a knowledge of the growth and advancement of the schools and the magnitude of the school work in Florida, I refer you to the following tables for the years 1885 and 1886; also to the last school census, taken in 1884, and the amount of the Common School Fund as apportioned to the counties, based upon the number of school children between the ages of 6 and 21 years, as required by the Constitution for the year 1886, a review of which I earnestly invite:

TABLE No. 1,

Exhibiting average length of term in days, number of teachers employed, salaries, certificates, &c., for the scholastic year beginning October 1, 1884, and ending September 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Average length of term in days.	Number of teachers em- ployed.		Salaries per month of 22 days.		Certificates.		
		Male.	Female.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Average.	First Class.	Second Class.
Alachua.....	106	51	49	\$75 00	\$10 00	\$37 09	33	46
Baker.....	110	13	8	62 40	13 00	26 00	3	18
Bradford.....	110	26	30	108 00	10 00	20 00	8	22
Brevard.....	91	23	6	50 00	20 00	31 60	15	13
Calhoun.....	75	8	1	50 00	25 00	37 50	4	5
Chay.....	103	23	14	45 00	12 00	23 83	1	25
Columbia.....	85	37	23	60 00	12 50	18 28	35	25
Dade.....	66	5		45 00	30 00	37 50	5	
Duval.....	116	25	67	137 50	30 00	55 00	7	85
Escambia.....	110	23	29	150 00	15 00	82 50	1	25
Franklin.....	110	2	5	50 00	20 00	36 00	3	4
Gadsden.....	122	39	19	66 66	12 00	19 58	2	10
Hamilton.....	64	23	16	80 00	30 00	52 83	22	17
Hernando.....	100	25	22	30 00	.....	24 28	4	18
Hillsborough.....	103	35	24	80 00	15 00	25 00	3	50
Holmes.....	59	18	6	108 00	10 00	59 00	4	30
Jackson.....	61	28	7	30 00	16 50	19 25	1	6
Jefferson.....	122	37	18	60 00	15 00	24 87	5	9
Lafayette.....	61	32	7	66 00	36 00	51 00	15	24
Leon.....	113	33	21	70 59	15 00	26 31	18	36
Levy.....	94	27	20	50 00	10 00	21 03	8	15
Liberty.....	74	6	6	26 00	15 00	20 50	1	1
Madison.....	82	24	24	80 00	8 00	23 97	4	12
Manatee.....	88	27	20	60 00	7 00	33 50	35	12
Marion.....	101	45	39	35 00	15 00	29 00	53	27
Monroe.....	134	8	16	125 00	25 00	45 00	.....	.....
Nassau.....	88	27	30	75 00	15 00	45 00	1	11
Orange.....	98	49	59	75 00	20 00	34 75	8	71
Polk.....	66	31	14	60 00	15 00	37 50	4	11
Putnam.....	108	38	23	110 00	20 00	30 00	1	23
Santa Rosa.....	66	23	18	125 00	13 33	32 78	10	3
St. Johns.....	128	8	24	75 00	20 00	34 36	2	15
Sumter.....	127	29	36	35 00	25 00	30 00	2	39
Suwannee.....	79	41	17	50 00	15 00	24 90	42	16
Taylor.....	74	12	6	30 00	10 00	20 00	2	16
Volusia.....	87	.....		94 50	25 00	38 68	.....	.....
Wakulla.....	68	15	4	35 00	10 00	13 75	1	3
Walton.....	65	17	8	40 00	14 00	27 00	.....	17
Washington.....	66	22	3	30 00	10 00	17 70	3	23
Totals.....		921	732					

TABLE No. 2.

Exhibiting number of schools, number of pupils enrolled, number in Primary Department, and number pursuing the different branches, for the scholastic year beginning Oct. 1, 1884, and ending September 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Number in Primary Department.	Number in Reading Classes.	Number in Writing Classes.	Number in Arithmetic.	Number in Geography.	Number in Grammar.	Number in History and higher grades.
Alachua.....	85	4982	1711	3861	2780	2429	1150	783	665
Baker.....	30	644	92	443	328	272	117	64	3
Bradford.....	53	1871	304	1083	1041	1062	444	419	348
Brevard.....	25	405	97	298	247	216	131	74	...
Calhoun.....	14	679	300	500	205	200	150	50	5
Clay.....	38	892	152	632	402	436	282	143	63
Columbia.....	57	2385	462	1832	1046	931	525	439	190
Dade.....	5	200							
Duval.....	62	3254	1030	2663	2989	2970	1440	866	905
Escambia.....	42	2089	516	1566	1258	1162	768	384	480
Franklin.....	5	365	115	250	250	300	100	50	6
Gadsden.....	58	2546	897	2173	1316	1229	520	368	184
Hamilton.....	55	871	1313	859	641	496	277	209	5
Hernando.....	52	1502	1543	2499	889	1061	369	280	231
Hillsborough.....	60	1860							
Holmes.....	24	665	768	1049	279	204	89	63	241
Jackson.....	66	2309	350	1505	1374	875	892	540	264
Jefferson.....	51	2948	504	1261	980	911	495	303	300
Lafayette.....	39	846	249	576	419	327	127	64	62
Leon.....	49	2393	792	2195	1370	1274	521	321	71
Levy.....	41	1238	255	879	753	697	278	184	145
Liberty.....	14	289	78	187	124	95	57	41	44
Madison.....	76	3704	2434	3596	1748	1742	775	623	391
Manatee.....	43	1547							
Marion.....	79	3515	800	2425	1742	1480	820	450	435
Mouroe.....	10	1171	302	663	793	786	663	226	95
Nassau.....	51	2629	923	1452	1041	962	532	336	195
Orange.....	100	10,473	723	2039	1812	1778	911	576	551
Polk.....	43	1231	538	1297	1034	687	476	392	45
Putnam.....	61	1889	586	1721	1260	1218	730	464	430
Santa Rosa.....	50	1711	410	1063	905	855	250	150	188
St. Johns.....	23	884	232	678	638	607	369	113	287
Sumter.....	65	1631	341	1039	1072	902	624	332	384
Suwannee.....	58	2197	608	1261	1114	990	510	304	284
Taylor.....	18	553	445	250	250	80	60	60	50
Volusia.....	45	1282							
Watilla.....	19	597	153	315	240	180	109	39	...
Walton.....	26	950	239	546	362	385	213	140	88
Washington.....	25	648	150	480	300	300	250	250	...
	1724	67,327							

TABLE No. 3,

Exhibiting Number of Schools, Total Attendance, Assessed Valuation of Property, Amount Assessed in each county for Educational Purposes, Average cost of each Pupil, &c., &c., &c., for the Scholastic Year beginning October 1, 1884, and ending September 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Youth of School Age.*	Total School Attendance.	Average Daily Attendance.	Assessed Valuation of Property of County for 1885.	Amount of County Assessment for School Purposes.	Per Cent. of Co. Assessment on Property Valuation for 1885.	Total Am't Expended for School Purposes for 1884-5.
Alachua	85	4962	2710	\$5,776,054	\$14,565 40	.....	.....	\$20,607 98
Baker	30	644	434	1,227,401	1,858 71	.....	.....	3,442 50
Bradford	53	1,871	1,323	1,680,848	6,089 00	.....	.....	5,616 50
Brevard	25	405	282	1,191,987	4,767 95	.....	.....	1,741 71
Calhoun	14	679	410	328,135	1,282 50	.....	.....	2,015 14
Clay	36	892	560	1,819,452	6,479 30	.....	.....	4,920 75
Columbia	57	2,365	1,478	1,620,351	6,703 19	.....	.....	5,963 84
Dade	5	63	.....	114,827	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duval	62	3,254	2,333	6,702,970	24,666 20	4mills	22,906 36	.....
Escambia	42	2,089	1,420	3,436,889	10,309 54	3mills	14,153 60	.....
Franklin	5	365	238	369,190	1,820 60	.....	.....	1,248 00
Gadsden	58	2,546	1,485	1,754,411	2,669 27	.....	.....	6,750 53
Hamilton	55	871	610	1,249,648	5,024 91	.....	.....	2,926 12
Hernando	52	1,502	915	1,866,080	6,565 47	.....	.....	6,698 26
Hillsborough	60	1,860	1,163	2,532,667	7,500 00	.....	.....	8,747 84
Holmes	24	665	499	306,662	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	66	2,309	1,740	1,426,652	1,226 57	.....	.....	2,511 00
Jefferson	51	2,948	1,458	1,859,783	4,521 00	.....	.....	8,829 09
Lafayette	39	846	580	460,888	.....	4mills	1,240 73	.....
Leon	49	2,393	1,507	1,908,379	6,219 90	.....	.....	.....
Levy	41	1,238	892	2,035,700	6,825 00	.....	.....	4,400 50
Liberty	14	239	188	328,809	1,133 32	.....	.....	888 00
Madison	76	3,704	2,417	1,490,370	5,027 92	.....	.....	9,029 78
Manatee	43	1,246	976	2,195,835	5,584 00	.....	.....	.....
Marion	79	3,515	2,097	4,456,728	15,400 00	.....	.....	12,333 81
Monroe	10	1,171	806	1,894,915	7,479 02	.....	.....	9,150 55
Nassau	51	2,629	2,175	1,855,150	7,423 00	.....	.....	12,736 91
Orange	100	10,473	2,189	5,068,923	16,764 45	3½ mills	16,720 69	.....
Polk	43	1,231	1,034	2,644,280	5,059 41	.....	.....	3,127 83
Putnam	61	1,889	1,169	3,552,478	10,500 00	.....	.....	10,778 38
Santa Rosa	50	1,711	1,140	1,185,410	5,284 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Johns	23	894	619	1,187,275	5,851 81	.....	.....	5,426 83
Sumter	65	1,631	1,176	3,712,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suwannee	58	2,197	1,291	1,502,170	3,525 00	3mills	5,475 37	.....
Taylor	18	553	357	240,868	1,881 00	.....	.....	1,183 60
Volusia	45	1,352	970	3,026,547	9,416 00	.....	.....	.....
Wakulla	19	597	426	460,968	1,454 08	.....	.....	1,862 12
Walton	25	960	691	673,309	1,943 05	3mills	2,078 70	.....
Washington	25	548	212	474,789	.....	.....	.....	1,881 00
Totals	1724	62,327	45,850	70,667,458	.....	.....	.....	.....

*See Census Table.

TABLE NO. 4.

Exhibiting Salaries of Teachers and Superintendents, Compensation of Treasurers, Contingent Expenses, Value of School Property, Number of Acres of Land, etc., for scholastic year beginning October 1st, 1884, and ending September 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.				TOTAL SCHOOL PROPERTY.		
	Teachers' Salaries.	Salary and Expenses of Superintendent.	Compensation of Treasurer.	Contingent Expenses.	No. Sch'l Houses,	Total value of School Prop-erty.	Number of acres unsold School Land in the County.
Alachua	\$18,546 00	\$800 00	\$.....	\$.....	56	\$25,000 00	.....
Baker	3,442 50	125 00	.....	.....	29	1,510 00	.....
Bradford	5,316 50	300 00	.....	.....	55	2,500 00	.....
Brevard	1,741 00	300 00	99 00	.....	31	4,000 00	.....
Calhoun	1,781 00	100 00	11 30	119 80	11	3,500 00	14,418
Clay	4,069 00	475 00	260 00	350 00	32	5,560 00	3,851.14
Columbia	5,200 00	300 00	63 84	400 00	60	.....	.....
Dade	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duval	18,990 00	.....	.....	3,916 86	62	60,000 00	.....
Escambia	11,169 75	.....	.....	.....	18	10,500 00	.....
Franklin	1,050 00	84 00	31 00	114 00	3	2,000 00	.....
Gadsden	6,556 33	.....	.....	194 20	58	4,000 00	1,817.10
Hamilton	2,906 12	.....	.....	10 00	47	1,052 00	7,511.69
Hernando	5,953 90	466 66	143 00	134 70	51	510 00	.....
Hillsborough	7,439 83	.....	.....	219-21	76	6,050 00	.....
Holmes	1,491 00	185 00	40 00	97 50	24	975 00	.....
Jackson	3,691 67	390 00	.....	100 00	71	.....	.....
Jefferson	7,870 60	600 00	167 30	791 79	.....	2,500 00	.....
Lafayette	2,319 00	150 00	39 40	.....	43	10 75	.....
Leon	7,287 50	600 00	.....	.....	28	4,600 00	.....
Levy	4,032 00	362 00	.....	6 50	41	300 00	.....
Liberty	885 00	.....	.....	.....	13	875 00	.....
Madison	7,276 70	678 70	.....	112 36	76	5,000 00	.....
Manatee	8,419 00	400 00	.....	.....	60	6,600 00	71,419
Marion	11,466 53	756 00	.....	110 19	79	12,500 00	.....
Monroe	7,677 71	.....	.....	1,481 00	10	8,500 00	.....
Nassau	7,080 00	515 00	189 86	4,952 05	44	7,010 00	4,998
Orange	16,530 63	.....	.....	199 06	106	4,000 00	17,745.57
Polk	3,104 83	423 00	60 80	.....	51	2,670 00	.....
Putnam	9,933 33	553 50	240 55	.....	.....	.....	2,092.25
Santa Rosa	4,916 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Johns	4,904 75	21 07	.....	196 66	23	5,255 00	10,670
Sumter	10,839 84	.....	.....	400 00	60	800 00	8,578.51
Suwannee	5,287 87	.....	.....	665 00	58	3,500 00	3,720.48
Taylor	1,128 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....
Volusia	7,039 00	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....
Wakulla	1,295 00	175 00	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Walton	2,073 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1,881 00	240 00	.....	.....	27	2,500 00	.....

TABLE NO. 1,

Exhibiting average length of term in days, number of teachers employed, salaries, certificates, &c., for the scholastic year beginning October 1, 1885, and ending September 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Average length of term in days.	Number of teachers em- ployed.		Salaries per month of 22 days.			Certificates.		
		Male.	Female.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Aver- age.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Alachua	107	57	67	75 00	15 00	32 40	18	46	48
Baker	88	21	8	62 00	20 00	27 24	5	24	
Bradford	110	30	20	125 00	7 50	.....	10	30	10
Brevard	.99	19	15	50 00	15 00	34 30	.....	20	14
Calhoun	76	11	4	40 00	10 00	24 88	.....	2	18
Clay	130	25	14	75 00	15 00	23 28	2	26	11
Columbia	68	40	39	65 00	13 33	26 11	.....	35	44
Dade	66	5	.....	45 00	30 00	37 50	5	.....
Duval	135	24	76	137 50	30 00	55 00	6	94	
Escambia	110	22	37	99 79	25 00	42 30	2	23	34
Franklin	120	6	5	70 00	10 00	40 00	1	6	4
Gadsden	108	43	18	44 44	13 00	20 00	.....	10	48
Hamilton	68	22	18	60 00	40 00	51 46	.....	28	19
Hernando	99	39	35	45 00	11 00	29 85	5	51	18
Hillsborough	107	40	30	125 00	20 00	30 00	4	60	10
Holmes	60	19	4	75 00	40 00	60 00	.....	6	17
Jackson	66	36	10	30 00	16 33	28 35	.....	1	45
Jefferson	104	34	23	65 25	10 00	24 73	6	16	35
Lafayette	61	24	5	66 00	45 00	56 12	.....	9	29
Leon	104	30	27	75 00	15 00	27 00	1	39	18
Levy	72	28	23	75 00	7 50	40 00	.....	26	25
Liberty	81	6	4	33 33	16 23	21 33	.....	3	7
Madison	78	40	43	80 00	14 00	21 91	1	40	43
Manatee	94	27	20	60 00	7 00	28 00	.....	35	12
Marion	110	53	35	80 00	20 00	30 00	4	68	15
Monroe	135	5	19	100 00	15 00	42 75	2	14	8
Nassau	88	27	35	75 00	15 00	45 00	.....	30	26
Orange	99	49	64	100 00	20 00	45 00	10	88	20
Polk	105	48	18	140 00	15 00	77 50	2	23	41
Putnam	117	39	24	75 00	20 00	31 05	1	32	30
Santa Rosa	64	21	16	105 00	8 00	32 50	1	2	34
St. Johns	126	7	27	75 00	20 00	25 07	2	28	6
Sumter	102	40	47	95 00	22 00	33 33	.....	
Suwannee	81	48	17	50 00	15 00	25 00	1	47	17
Taylor	67	9	5	53 00	22 00	33 33	.....	5	9
Volusia	110	.....	.....	60 00	25 00	40 00	.....	49	
Wakulla	88	15	5	43 75	15 50	23 08	1	5	14
Walton	65	19	11	120 00	45 00	72 25	1	22	7
Washington	77	25	4	35 00	15 00	20 48	2	5	23
Totals		1013	825				82	1,024	772

TABLE No. 2.

Exhibiting number of schools, number of pupils enrolled, number in Primary Department, and number pursuing the different branches for scholastic year beginning October 1, 1885, and ending September 30, 1886.

TABLE No. 3.

Exhibiting Number of Schools, Total Attendance, Assessed Valuation of Property, Amount Assessed in each county for Educational Purposes, Average Cost of each Pupil, &c., &c., for the Scholastic Year beginning October 1, 1885, and Ending September 1, 1886.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schools.	Number of Youth of School Age.	Total Sch'l Attendance.	Average Daily Attendance.	Assessed Valuation of Property for the County for 1886.	Amount of County Assessment for School Purposes.	Per cent. of County Assessment for 1886.	Total amount expended for School Purposes for 1885 and 1886.
Alachua.....	103	4570	5473	3221	\$5,026,054	\$12,565 40	.....	\$21,625 49
Baker.....	29	752	746	455	796,450	2,003 59	.....	2,457 06
Bradford.....	50	1480	1763	1336	1,272,472	6,362 27	.....	8,952 49
Brevard.....	35	665	523	352	1,324,973	3,974 91	.....	5,205 00
Calhoun.....	16	607	471	280	323,135	1,278 95	.....	1,634 34
Clay.....	41	1192	924	600	1,548,797	6,194 00	.....	6,241 93
Columbia.....	67	1981	2715	1931	1,275,144	6,657 35	.....	6,895 22
Dade.....	5	200	180	150	125,096	.....	.....	.....
Duval.....	64	5553	3700	2620	6,702,970	29,382 96	.....	29,555 47
Escambia.....	49	3631	2499	1593	3,562,773	10,618 31	.....	16,895 27
Franklin.....	5	613	379	284	417,055	1,667 55	.....	2,144 00
Gadsden.....	60	4043	2533	1450	1,080,426	2,576 06	.....	6,397 50
Hamilton.....	59	2396	1576	1003	1,041,124	3,643 96	.....	3,201 10
Hernando.....	74	1492	2381	1198	1,508,110	.....	.....	11,870 28
Hillsborough.....	67	2140	2167	1316	2,522,667	7,558 00	.....	10,176 09
Holmes.....	23	857	808	525	385,206	.....	.....	3,054 27
Jackson.....	70	3016	2669	1890	1,426,672	.....	.....	3,896 66
Jefferson.....	51	5876	2861	1557	1,468,103	4,404 30	.....	8,219 07
Lafayette.....	29	880	755	567	400,000	1,200 00	.....	1,856 00
Leon.....	52	7534	2644	1913	1,931,362	6,761 42	.....	11,105 93
Levy.....	57	735	1107	886	134,994	1,271 23	.....	7,438 40
Liberty.....	10	408	256	157	275,828	965 38	.....	863 65
Madison.....	80	3626	3830	2337	1,455,300	3,644 67	.....	9,305 47
Manatee.....	60	1588	1547	1042	2,195,835	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	86	5042	4125	2699	4,456,727	11,150 00	.....	18,579 15
Monroe.....	10	2108	1415	904	1,869,775	9,028 83	.....	10,738 18
Nassau.....	54	2368	1646	1216	2,002,518	9,723 30	.....	8,811 84
Orange.....	117	1941	12554	2605	6,000,000	22,578 54	.....	21,607 96
Polk.....	61	1381	1603	1245	3,390,680	10,483 00	.....	8,595 00
Putnam.....	59	2600	1829	1039	4,088,770	14,209 93	.....	10,630 55
Santa Rosa.....	53	2304	1984	1427	1,221,810	.....	.....	5,546 20
St. Johns.....	25	1362	948	634	1,277,275	6,544 00	.....	7,154 00
Sumter.....	82	1550	2484	.....	8,430,931	12,330 68	.....	13,332 68
Suwahnee.....	65	2210	2274	1414	1,606,360	3,140 78	.....	6,187 86
Taylor.....	21	558	499	304	284,925	964 79	.....	1,923 00
Volusia.....	49	1221	1511	1172	3,488,225	10,464 67	.....	10,686 35
Wakulla.....	20	692	648	370	373,672	935 60	.....	2,140 38
Walton.....	32	1080	1100	707	667,220	2,001 66	.....	2,433 53
Washington.....	29	754	955	684	300,157	1,984 11	.....	2,533 61
Totals.....	1919	82,863	79,687	44,813	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No 4,

Exhibiting Salaries of Teachers and Superintendents, Compensation of Treasurers, Contingent Expenses, Value of School Property, Number of Acres of unsold School Land, for scholastic year beginning October 1st, 1885, ending September 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.				TOTAL SCHOOL PROP- ERTY.		
	Teachers' Salaries.	Salary and Expen- ses of Superin- tendent.	Compensation of Treasurer.	Contingent Ex- penses.	No. of school- houses.	Total value of School Property.	No. Acres Unsold School Land in County.
Alachua.....	\$20,410 00			\$101 49	42	\$13,100 00	...
Baker.....	2,240 00	125 00	77 06	10 00	29	2,050 00	...
Bradford.....	7,716 49				55	3,000 00	...
Brevard.....	4,720 85	300 00	110 00	75 00	39	500 00	...
Calhoun.....	1,407 50	100 00		77 44	16	500 00	...
Clay.....	5,707 60				41	7,000 00	...
Columbia.....	5,877 00	420 00		70 00	66		
Jade.....	600 00				2	800 00	...
Duval.....	22,425 00			206 55	64	70,000 00	...
Escambia.....	12,479 90	689 55		740 95	20	12,492 00	4,751
Franklin.....	1,680 00	88 00			5	2,700 00	...
Gadsden.....	6,289 50			110 00	60	4,000 00	1,317
Hamilton.....	3,169 60			11 50	59	1,500 00	7,511
Hernando.....	10,270 15	681 61	192 27	50 00	81	3,784 00	22,761
Hillsborough.....	9,779 65	300 00	96 44		23	1,525 00	10,211
Holmes.....	1,430 00	160 00	39 89		70		
Jackson.....	3,796 66						
Jefferson.....	7,651 03			134 04	6	2,200 00	...
Lafayette.....	1,636 00	175 09	45 00		41	1,230 00	...
Leon.....	8,144 00			461 10	15	2,775 00	1,045
Levy.....	6,955 00	350 00	3 40		55	4,000 00	15,000
Liberty.....	800 00			12 65	11	650 00	...
Madison.....	7,976 33	900 00		96 90	80	8,130 00	...
Manatee.....	2,871 80	410 00			80	6,600 00	71,419
Marion.....	15,642 88	870 00		84 20	86	14,800 00	...
Mouroe.....	8,420 44	405 00	192 79	169 78	9	17,440 00	...
Nassau.....	6,445 38	514 12	220 17	135 60	43	8,360 00	...
Orange.....	19,553 56			120 92	117	25,000 00	...
Polk.....	7,955 00	495 00	340 00		60	6,900 00	...
Putnam.....	10,504 36			50 05	62	3,005 00	2,228
Santa R. sa.....	5,042 25						
St. Johns.....	5,272 00			354 25	25	6,500 00	10,670
Sumter.....	12,013 00	500 00		2,635 00	70		
Suwannee.....	6,102 86			43 00	40	3,500 00	...
Taylor.....	1,618 00				15	600 00	...
Volusia.....	9,726 35			235 00	53	6,000 00	...
Wakulla.....	1,915 38	175 00		50 00	20		
Walton.....	2,312 00		25 00	10 00	32		
Washington.....	2,088 36	240 00		2 00	31	3,000 00	...

SCHOOL CENSUS FOR 1884.

THE FOLLOWING is the Census taken in accordance with the law every four years, of all the children in each county between the ages of 4 and 21, and between the ages of 6 and 21 years, the latter being the lawful school age. Under the present Constitution the apportionment of the Common School Fund will be based upon the number of children between 6 and 21 years, instead of between 4 and 21 years, as in the former Constitution, and was taken in the year 1884.

TABLE No. 5.

COUNTIES.	No. of Youth between the Ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Youth between the Ages of 6 and 21.	No. of Males between the Ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Females between the Ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Colored Youth be- tween Ages of 4 and 21.	No. of White Youth be- tween Ages of 4 and 21.
Alachua.....	5504	4570	2960	2544	3022	2482
Baker.....	1025	752	535	490	225	800
Bradford.....	1700	1480	911	789	242	1458
Brevard.....	706	665	407	353	43	717
Calhoun.....	709	607	383	326	264	425
Clay.....	1381	1192	693	688	287	1094
Columbia.....	2310	1981	1211	1099	906	1404
Dade.....	49	43	28	21	...	49
Duval.....	6417	5553	3181	3226	3866	2551
Escambia.....	4265	3631	2027	2238	1957	2308
Franklin.....	721	613	339	382	247	474
Gadsden.....	4603	4043	2333	2270	3167	1486
Hamilton.....	2854	2396	1525	1329	1139	1715
Hernando.....	1718	1492	956	762	295	1423
Hillsborough.....	2410	2140	1307	1106	311	2102
Holmes.....	1000	851	515	485	38	963
Jackson.....	3410	3016	1826	1584	1699	1710
Jefferson.....	7072	5876	3608	3464	5913	1159
Lafayette.....	1010	880	552	558	34	976
Leon.....	9260	7554	...	...	...	...
Levy.....	1701	735	827	683	518	1183
Liberty.....	460	408	251	209	200	260
Madison.....	4150	3626	2110	2040	2459	1691
Manatee.....	1882	1588	1034	848	34	1848
Marion.....	5775	5042	3078	2697	3345	2430
Monroe.....	2409	2108	1151	1258	604	1805
Nassau.....	2897	2368	1389	1508	1680	1253
Orange.....	2185	1941	1143	1042	169	2016
Polk.....	1631	1381	903	731	60	1571
Putnam.....	2800	2600	...	...	1186	779
Santa Rosa.....	2711	2304	1409	1302	753	1958
St. Johns.....	1578	1363	775	802	518	1066
Sumter.....	1595	1550	867	728	398	1197
Suwannee.....	2500	2210	1265	1235	1028	1472
Taylor.....	677	558	363	314	26	651
Volusia.....	1300	1221	...	...	...	...
Wakulla.....	816	692	403	413	296	520
Walton.....	1325	1080	686	639	145	1180
Washington.....	820	754	448	384	124	693
Totals.....	96,329	82,863	43,399	38,535	36,143	48,018

The following exhibit shows the amount of interest accruing upon the invested Common School Fund growing out of the sale of school lands, due January 1st, 1887, the number of youth and children of the school age, 6 and 21 years, in each county, and the amount of money apportioned each county.

This fund is still continually increasing by sale and investment.

TABLE No. 6.

COUNTIES.	No. of Children.	Per Capita.	Amount of Money.	REMARKS.
Alachua.....	4570		\$1,885 12	Interest January, 1887.
Baker.....	752		310 20	Amount of interest accruing to Common
Bradford.....	1480		610 20	School Fund to be
Brevard.....	665		272 31	apportioned..... \$34,318 26
Calhoun.....	607		250 38	
Clay.....	1192	.41	491 70	Amount apportioned
Columbia.....	198		817 16	to the various coun-
Dade.....	43		17 73	ties 34,269 70
Duval.....	5553		2,290 61	
Escambia.....	3632		1,497 78	Balance \$48 53
Franklin.....	613		252 86	A. J. RUSSELL Supt. Pub. Ins.
Gadsden.....	4043		1,667 73	
Hamilton.....	2896		988 35	
Hernando.....	1492		615 45	
Hillsborough.....	2140		882 75	
Holmes.....	851		451 03	
Jackson.....	3036		1,244 10	
Jefferson.....	5876		2,423 85	
Lafayette.....	880		363 00	
Leon.....	7534		3,107 77	
Levy.....	735		203 18	
Liberty.....	408		168 30	
Madison.....	3626		1,495 72	
Manatee.....	1558		655 05	
Marion.....	5042		2,079 82	
Monroe.....	2108		869 52	
Nassau.....	2368		976 80	
Orange.....	1941		800 06	
Polk.....	1881		569 66	
Putnam.....	2600		1,17 50	
Santa Rosa.....	2304		950 40	
St. Johns.....	1363		561 82	
Sumter.....	1550		639 37	
Suwannee.....	2210		911 62	
Taylor.....	558		230 17	
Volusia.....	1231		503 66	
Wakulla.....	692		285 45	
Walton.....	1080		445 50	
Washington.....	754		311 02	
Total.....			\$34,269 70	